

It is possible that the birds were once irregular here, but have since become regular, owing to good beaches, their favorite habitat, being formed along the west shore of Lake Michigan by the building of piers which has checked erosion in many places, and offered a favorable path of migration where formerly there were eroding bluffs. It should be noted, however, that the birds may spread westward from Michigan, where W. B. Barrows¹ reports them as regular, and where the lake shore offers an exceedingly favorable habitat. In this case they may either fly directly across the lake, or make their way westward along the Indiana shore, where, as in Michigan, there are excellent beaches.—EDWIN D. HULL, *Chicago, Illinois.*

Nevada Savannah Sparrow in New Mexico.—On October 19, 1913, the writer secured an individual of this subspecies (*Passerculus sandwichensis nevadensis*) at the G. O. S. Ranch, on the headwaters of Sapillo Creek, N. Mexico. This record, unless the writer reads incorrectly, extends the range of this subspecies considerably eastward. The writer has to acknowledge, with thanks, the kindness of Mr. W. DeW. Miller of the American Museum of Natural History, who diagnosed the skin on which this record is based.—W. H. BERGTOLD, *Denver, Colo.*

A Second North Carolina Record for Lincoln's Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni lincolni*).—On May 14, 1914, I obtained a superb adult male of the above species at Morganton, Burke County. This bird was alone, and very shy, and was captured with difficulty. The song bore a strong resemblance to the song of the House Wren. This specimen is now in my collection.

The first record for North Carolina was based upon a bird taken on May 6, 1893, at French Broad River near Alexander's by the late John S. Cairns and recorded by J. W. P. Smithwick, Bull. 144, N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, 1897, p. 218. This specimen is now in the collection of Mr. William Brewster, and was given to him by Mr. Cairns.

Lincoln's Sparrow is evidently a regular migrant through the Piedmont region of North as well as South Carolina, but as yet there is no record for South Carolina.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mt. Pleasant, S. C.*

Bell's Vireo in Wisconsin.—On June 28, 1914, while walking through a clump of willows near Wingra Lake, Madison, Wis., I heard the song of a bird which I was not able to identify. Observation of the bird indicated a vireo and with that clue I believed that I could recognize the song of Bell's Vireo which I had heard several years ago. A second visit with Mr. A. W. Schorger was made on July 1. The bird was found and was again singing but disappeared before he could be collected. On July 3 Mr.

¹Michigan Bird Life, 1912, p. 485.

Schorger visited the place and fortunately found the bird still present. He collected it and it proved to be an adult Bell's Vireo. The specimen was forwarded to the Biological Survey for examination and from their records as well as those of the Kumlien and Hollister list of 1903, it appears to be the first specimen of Bell's Vireo taken in Wisconsin. It is now in Mr. Schorger's collection — No. 46.

Although the bird acted as though established, remaining in one locality and singing frequently, no signs of a mate or of a nest could be found. It seems probable from the size of the testes and his continual singing that this was an unmated bird and that his presence here does not indicate a breeding record.— NORMAN DEW. BETTS, *Madison, Wisc.*

San Lucas Verdin (*Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*) in California.

— I take pleasure in recording the capture of the Cape Verdin north of the Mexican Boundary.

Some time ago I received from Mr. L. E. Wyant of Los Angeles, a pair of Verdins which were taken by Mr. H. Wright at Mecca, Cal., March 19, 1911.

These birds were so much smaller and lighter than others in my collection that I sent them to Mr. Harry C. Oberholser for positive identification, which proved them to be as I surmised, *Auriparus flaviceps lamprocephalus*. They are smaller and lighter in color than the Verdin from Texas. The type, (No. 117551 Coll. U. S. Nat. Mus.) was taken by C. H. Townsend, at Cape San Lucas, Lower California, April 7, 1889 and described by Mr. Oberholser in Vol. XIX of 'The Auk' in 1897. Specimens in my collection measure as follows:

Auriparus flaviceps.

H. K. C.				Skin	Wing	Tail	Tr.	Bill
9326	♀	Chochise, Ariz.	Mch. 18, 1890	4.10	2.25	2.05	.75	.38
11504	♂	Rio Grande, Tex.	Apr. 12, 1880	4.20	2.20	2.15	.70	.37

A. flaviceps lamprocephalus.

16776	♂	Mecca, Cal.	Mch. 19, 1911	3.87	2.10	2.00	.62	.31
16777	♀	" "	" "	3.85	2.	1.95	.62	.30

HENRY K. COALE, *Highland Park, Ill.*

Notes from Springfield, Mass.—*Anas platyrhynchos.*—Sixteen years ago about a dozen Mallard Ducks were placed in Forest Park, a public reservation in Springfield, bordering on the Connecticut river, consisting of about four hundred and sixty acres of land, and containing a